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REAGAN HOPES IN ARMS RACE 'UTTERLY UNTENABLE'

LD040812 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 3 Sep 81

["Untenable Hopes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--The NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] describes President Reagan's hopes of exhausting the USSR in a runaway arms race as "utterly untenable."

"Some highly-placed officials, who are sufficiently foolhardy as to overestimate their own possibilities and to underestimate the resources and capabilities of others, lack soberness and common sense. The advocates of 'rearming to death' have by a stroke of the pen earmarked one and a half trillion dollars for the U.S. militarist programs to be realised in the next five years. One would think that the American economy is a picture of health and that the country thinks nothing of shouldering the unprecedented burden of military expenditure."

"The masters of the policy of 'linkages' (making an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations and resolution of international problems dependent on 'Soviet behaviour' in the world arena) do not make economic ends meet, however." According to President Reagan's own admission, in some very essential points the U.S. economy now is in the worst mess since the great depression of the 1930's while the economic outlook for the future is equally bleak.

"That the USSR is assigned the role of the victim is the main vice of the on-going escalation of military preparations," the NEW TIMES emphasises. "Suffice it to recall the course of history to see that such an approach is utterly untenable."

"History has demonstrated that it is at least unrealistic to think that one can outdo the USSR in an arms race which has been foisted on it. The USSR's powerful scientific and technological potential, supplemented by sufficient natural resources, enables it to answer any challenge, and this can be confirmed by competent politicians and experts both in the U.S. and elsewhere in the West."

But "life will have its effects and make (U.S. strategists) face the realities. All the stern realities of a nuclear age in which international security is indivisible and sapping the other's security inevitably leads to undermining one's own safety. He who hatches nuclear mischief risks catching it himself," the Soviet weekly concludes.

ARBATOV VORWAERTS COMMENTARY ON BOMB REPRINTED

PM031145 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 9

[Text of article written by Acad G.A. Arbatov for FRG weekly VORWAERTS: "This Decision Reeks of Gunpowder"--first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] At the request of the West German weekly VORWAERTS, G.A. Arbatov has written an article devoted to President Reagan's decision on full-scale production of neutron weapons. The article has elicited lively comment in the Western press. In view of this we have decided to acquaint our readers with the article.

In Moscow the U.S. President's decision on neutron weapons caused, among other things, some surprises. Not of course because we are unaccustomed to bad news from the United States--that, alas, has become almost a daily occurrence.

It was simply that it was unclear why the new American leadership, which had just embarked on attempts to convince the world of the seriousness of its intentions to hold talks on arms limitation, should immediately refute itself so ruthlessly and cynically.

Why should it take a decision precisely on neutron weapons, which has already cost Europe fierce political battles and disputes, and why precisely now, at a time when passions are already running high there over the issue of the American medium-range missiles? Why should it demonstrate so ostentatiously to the allies that, even on literally life-and-death issues, Washington intends to consult them no more than a cowboy consults his saddle....

I will not try to answer these or the many other "whys." Maybe there is no need to seek answers here. Maybe in Washington statecraft and sensible political calculation, not to say wisdom and tact, are a commodity in such short supply that it is time to give up?

But even the strongest habit is no remedy for the concern and anxiety that the recent U.S. moves cannot fail to cause. For of course, the decision to produce neutron weapons at the very least does not strengthen peace. I do not want resounding speeches, but the very idea of these weapons was dictated by a desire to make the nuclear bomb practically usable and, what is more, usable even in overpopulated and heavily built-up Europe. What lies behind the decision to start mass production of neutron weapons is a definite intention to make nuclear war more conceivable and more likely and moreover to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and the whole world that, if need be, Washington would not shrink from such a war. You cannot conceal that truth with talk of "containing" Soviet tanks (especially as, for purposes of "defense" against them, West Europe is already packed with 200,000 or 300,000 of the latest antitank weapons).

The story that neutron weapons are defensive weapons is a lie that should have become shameful to repeat. They are less defensive than any other nuclear weapons. If a neutron shell or bomb can be used against tanks, they are just as suitable for use against defensive fortifications, also for keeping city streets clear of rubble and debris as you advance yet at the same time killing the defenders (along with the inhabitants) and also for not damaging a bridge or for preserving a freeway or airfield yet at the same time killing the people defending them.

In short, neutron weapons are, of course, entirely offensive weapons. They are weapons of aggression, not weapons of defense, weapons created not merely to threaten but to be used when need be. This is why the attempts by certain particularly zealous friends of America to justify the U.S. behavior by saying that the decision to produce neutron weapons is purely an internal American matter and that so long as the weapons are stockpiled in the United States the matter does not concern the allies seemed very unconvincing in Moscow.

After all, it is a case of weapons intended by virtue of their very conception for waging nuclear war on the territory of U.S. allies (and especially European allies). How can the question of the production of those weapons fail to concern the allies? Moreover, the Soviet Union, against which these weapons are being produced, may deem it necessary to take additional measures in the sphere of defense in the European theater. This, once again, is not a matter of indifference not just to the United States but also to allied countries. Finally, there arises the question of verification, of checking whether neutron weapons have been shipped into Europe or not--or do the Americans want their allies (not to mention enemies) to take them at their word? Especially as neutron weapons cannot be used against the USSR from U.S. territory and unless they are deployed across the ocean there is no point in producing them.

There is another important point. Many people are now asking what impact the neutron weapons decision will have on talks on medium-range weapons in Europe if these talks do actually begin at the end of the year, as it is now believed they will.

In this connection I can only say that the decision to produce neutron weapons has confirmed once again what all of us in Moscow had suspected--for the present the U.S. administration certainly has no intention of negotiating in real earnest on limiting any weapons, medium-range weapons included. On the contrary, a course has been adopted of spurring on the arms race and fueling tension. Increasingly there is a smell of gunpowder in the air. Thus, against the background of the policy being pursued by Washington, the Americans' statements of intention to start talks soon look like an attempt to mislead the public.

This has been confirmed once again with the utmost force by the neutron weapons decision. But maybe nowadays such attempts will fool only those who are very intent on being fooled?

I have found it very difficult to refrain from judgments on what the decision to produce weapons that spare property and "only" kill people looks like from the moral viewpoint. But it occurred to me that to speak of morality to certain current Washington figures is like talking to a brick wall.

IZVESTIYA ON MOSCOW NEUTRON BOMB CONFERENCE

PM021039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Ivanov report: "Neutron Challenge to the World"]

[Text] Almost 3 weeks ago U.S. President R. Reagan sanctioned the start of neutron weapons production. That decision, taken on the day when the world was bowing its head in memory of the victims of the atom bombing of Hiroshima, left no one unmoved. It rocked the world. A wave of protests against the U.S. administration's decision swept over the world.

"Soviet people associate themselves fully with the world movement against the neutron bomb--a movement launched with renewed force. They resolutely support the Soviet Government's efforts aimed at mutual renunciation of neutron weapons and they approve its readiness to undertake retaliatory measures if necessary. All those who cherish peace must now demand that the U.S. administration reverse this decision unconditionally. It is essential to do everything to halt the slide toward the nuclear abyss." This statement was made by Acad Ye. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, at a press conference on the consequences of the U.S. President's decision to begin production of the neutron weapons given by representatives of the Soviet public in Moscow on 25 August for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The neutron bomb has already gained its advocates who are trying to lend a decorous appearance to the President's decision and remove it from the context of U.S. strategy. But it is precisely now that Washington's objectives and aspirations have become entirely clear.

If we list the measures which the United States has been implementing recently, it becomes absolutely clear that the Reagan administration has steered a course toward an unrestrained arms race and destabilization of the world situation.

In an attempt to quell indignation, the Washington propagandists have hastened to circulate the absurd allegation that this is some kind of "clear," almost "humane" weapon. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences V. Yemelyanov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences commission on the scientific problems of disarmament, stated at the press conference that the neutron bomb's champions are trying to erase the fundamental distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons and to accustom people to the idea that neutron weapons are not that dangerous. Neutron weapons are a savage and cruel means of destruction, V. Yemelyanov said.

Incidentally, the U.S. Lance missiles and M-110-AG howitzers which could be equipped with neutron warheads have long been in West Europe. How does this comply with the Washington administration's statement that neutron warheads will be stockpiled only on U.S. territory? Moreover, the U.S. leaders allege that supplementing arsenals with neutron weapons will entail no increase in the risk of nuclear conflict. Is that so?

Answering the IZVESTIYA correspondent's questions, Prof V. Zhurkin, deputy director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, said that the emergence of neutron weapons in military arsenals will lead to a dangerous lowering of the so-called nuclear threshold. More simply, the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict will increase.

The appearance of one type of neutron weapon could lead to the creation of other generations of this weapon with even greater destructive capability and designed to perform even broader tasks than stated now. The neutron weapon is a weapon of aggression, not defense.

The statement made at the press conference by Acad Ye. Primakov described neutron weapons "as the detonator for a world nuclear catastrophe."

The United States has not only steered a dangerous course toward inflating the arms race but has counted on turning Europe into a bridgehead for nuclear war. "These actions by the imperialist circles headed by U.S. imperialism," it was stressed at the press conference, "not only increase the likelihood of a military conflict using nuclear weapons but also adversely influence the international political climate as a whole."

That is why there is no more important task today than raising the public's voice in defense of peace and thwarting the U.S. military's monstrous plans. This was stated at the press conference by Col Gen F. Komarov, chief of the Soviet Army Main Military Medical Directorate, Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk, and M. Kuzin, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

L. Semeyko, an employee of the Institute of the United States and Canada, who spoke at the press conference, noted that the Soviet Union has frequently stated its readiness to renounce the production of neutron weapons on a mutual basis and to ban these barbarous weapons. That is the Soviet Union's position. It is connected with our country's many years of struggle for peace and the halting of the arms race.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD021120 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--"The striving of states in individual areas to deliver their peoples from the danger of being involved in a nuclear conflict by establishing nuclear-free zones must be given every support. This is the position adopted by the Soviet Union," writes the Soviet journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

Setting forth the Soviet Union's position on the issue of establishing nuclear-free zones, the journal recalls that the Soviet Union supports the idea of turning Nordic Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The same also refers to other regions. "As to the demands to be made on agreements on nuclear-free zones, the Soviet Union thinks that such an agreement should really ensure the conversion of the territories of participating states into a zone free from nuclear weapons and leave no loopholes for a violation of the nuclear-free status of such zones. Such agreements should provide for a complete and unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons in the territories of nuclear-free zones, the article says.

The Soviet Union believes that the frontiers of nuclear-free zones should be delimitated in strict conformity with the generally recognized standards of international law, including the principle of the freedom of navigation on the high seas and on straits used for international navigation, the journal says. In the opinion of the Soviet Union the nuclear states should assume the following commitments with regard to such zones:

--Not to transfer nuclear weapons and control over them to the states of such zones;

--Not to help, encourage or urge any state, participant of the zone, to acquire nuclear weapons;

--Not to site, not to keep nuclear weapons in the territories of nuclear-free zones and not allow the transit of vessels with nuclear weapons on board across the territories of such zones or calls by such ships at ports in nuclear-free zones.

The Soviet Union considers it necessary to establish effective control over the observance by states of commitments they assumed under the agreement on nuclear-free zones, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says.

UNGA OPENS EMERGENCY SESSION ON NAMIBIAN PROBLEM

LD040654 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 4 Sep, TASS--An emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly has started its deliberations in New York. It has been called at the request of African countries to discuss the Namibian problem. The question about convening the session was raised after South Africa, supported by Western powers, had obstructed to independence. [as received] The U.N. Security Council resolution proposing a plan for internationally-controlled free elections in Namibia remained unfulfilled.

After the opening of the session the meeting was adjourned following the proposal of the chairman of the group of African countries at the United Nations Mohammad Bedjaoui (Algeria) to enable the Credentials Committee of the assembly to check the credentials of the delegations. African delegations intend to press for barring the racist apartheid regime from taking part in the work of the General Assembly.

IZVESTIYA SUPPORTS INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE IDEA

PM031309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Kovalev article: "Indian Ocean: To Ensure Peace and Security"]

[Text] Indian Ocean countries are making increasingly insistent calls on the West to start, at last, talks on specific measures to fulfill the 1971 UN General Assembly declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean to be a peace zone. The current routine session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean is continuing to discuss and study this issue. However, commentators are noting that, on this occasion too, constructive moves on questions of lessening tension in the region should not be expected from the Western countries. Judging by the latest reports from New York, the United States, supported by its allies, has again entered into open confrontation with the nonaligned countries at the present session and is refusing to support any resolution envisaging the convening in the very near future of a conference to elaborate an international agreement on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The imperialist powers' position is due primarily to the fact that any progress in the solution of the problem of demilitarization of the Indian Ocean would punch a considerable hole in imperialism's global plans. The purpose of these plans, particularly in recent months, is to exacerbate the situation all over the world, to bring about crass confrontation with the socialist community countries and to obstruct the further development of the national liberation struggle either by force or through subversive actions.

The Indian Ocean is one of the main targets of this policy. An infrastructure for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is rapidly being set up there. The Pentagon is now considering the matter of deploying two U.S. aircraft carrier groups in the Indian Ocean. Washington has made vast sums available for modernizing and creating new bases for U.S. naval forces and new air bases in a number of Indian Ocean and Near East countries and for rearming countries which are prepared to render the United States military and political services.

This year alone $700 million have been made available for work on expanding and modernizing U.S. bases on Diego Garcia island. A further $39 million will be spent on constructing a landing strip there for B-52 strategic bombers to whose deployment London, which unlawfully considers that it owns the island, gave its consent the other day. Yet these bombers carry nuclear weapons. Therefore the fears of a number of Indian Ocean countries that nuclear weapons are even now being stockpiled on the island are entirely justified. The Indian paper PATRIOT reports that Washington plans to use Diego Garcia island for the deployment of the neutron weapon.

As is known, the Rapid Deployment Force is being set up on the principle that complete and readily usable arsenals of weapons and equipment will be available at the bridgeheads and transit points which it will utilize.

So the buildup of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean has become a constant factor. Washington's plans for actions in this sphere stretch at least 5 years into the future. What is the implication of the militarist preparations the United States and its allies are making under cover of the so-called "Soviet threat" thesis, a thesis which is seen as false by many littoral countries and by all sober-minded people even in the countries of the imperialist military alliance? The essence of these preparations is undoubtedly more profound than merely the manifestation of a further outbreak of military hysteria and attempts to tip the world military balance in their favor. By refusing to conduct a businesslike discussion of concrete measures to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the United States and its partners in imperialist and neocolonialist policy are demonstrating their inability to adhere in relations with the developing countries to the principles of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. By virtue of the nature of their system the United States and its allies are reluctant to change the policy of plundering the developing countries' natural resources and imposing their political and economic models on them. Quite reasonably, they expect resistance from the objects of this policy and breaches in the system of relations they have created with the Third World. For that reason the imperialist powers are gambling on military force.

Thus, by waging a struggle for peaceful Indian Ocean waters, the peoples of the region are acting not only in the interests of protecting world peace but are also very concretely upholding their national interests, their future.

The press in the developing countries notes the consistent, principled position of the socialist community countries and their unity with the developing countries in their efforts to normalize the situation in the Indian Ocean and areas adjoining it where, through the fault of the imperialist powers, a tense situation has developed--be it the Near East, the Persian Gulf or Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the states in that part of the world which are actively pursuing a peace policy have repeatedly put forward initiatives in the interests of normalizing the international climate. It was the USSR which initiated the holding of talks in the United States in 1977-78 on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, but the U.S. side broke off the talks. Well known are the Soviet Union's specific proposals on normalizing the situation in the Near East and Persian Gulf zone, put forward by the CPSU Central Committee report at the 26th party congress and also during last December's visit to India by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Well known are the specific proposals by the Afghan Government and the Governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on solving regional problems connected with the situation around these countries. Mongolia's proposal on elaborating and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asia and Pacific Ocean states was a valuable initiative.

As we can see, a great effort is being made to alter the dangerous course of the development of the international situation and steer it into the channel of peaceful cooperation, strengthening of mutual understanding, protection of the peoples' security and safeguarding of their sovereign rights. Unfortunately, these efforts are encountering stubborn resistance from the forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

In these conditions the principled nature of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries positions and their cohesion in the struggle for peace and security in the region and their initiatives and activeness at international forums acquire special importance. As for the Soviet Union, L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his message of greetings to the nonaligned countries marking the Nonaligned Movement's 20th anniversary, that our country "advocates an all-embracing and just solution in the Near East, the transformation of Southeast Asia into a region of lasting peace and stability and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace without foreign military bases." This position is constant, as is the Soviet people's all-round support for other peoples' efforts in this direction.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM031458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[R. Tuzmukhamedov article under the rubric "Nonaligned Movement Day": "Upholding Independence and Peace"]

[Text] This year 1 September is being officially marked as Nonaligned Movement day for the first time.

The Nonaligned Movement was given organizational form 20 years ago, at a conference of heads of state and government from 25 countries in Belgrade. Now there are 100 full members in its ranks, mostly young independent states, with a total population of 1.5 billion. States with different sociopolitical systems, sometimes having different stances in the international arena on individual issues, take part in the Nonaligned Movement. It includes certain socialist countries, including the Republic of Cuba, whose head is chairman of the movement for the current term, until September 1982, and also developing states with a socialist orientation. Many countries which come within the framework of the capitalist system have also chosen the policy of nonalignment.

The reason for the growth in the movement's ranks lies to a significant extent in the desire of young states to make joint efforts to uphold and consolidate their independence and to defend world peace, which is so necessary for their development. The essence of nonalignment, as was reasserted recently in the declaration of foreign ministers of the countries belonging to the movement, lies in the struggle "against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, including Zionism, and against all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great-power or bloc politics."

Indeed, since the earliest years of its existence the Nonaligned Movement has advocated the elimination of colonialism in all its manifestations and the adoption and implementation of a policy of peaceful coexistence. These two aims are inextricably linked. As long ago as the Belgrade conference the countries participating in the movement stated that lasting world peace will only be established when "colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations are completely destroyed." Believing that war between peoples "is not only an anachronism but a crime against mankind," the nonaligned countries rejected the assertion of the inevitability of war and noted that in present-day conditions "the principles of peaceful coexistence are the only alternative to 'cold war' and possible universal nuclear catastrophe." After 20 years, last February they again declared their "firm adherence" to the principles and aims of the movement as proclaimed in Belgrade.

The nonaligned countries have noted repeatedly that in the struggle for the noble goals of freedom and the peoples' independence and for the strengthening of international peace and security they are "ready to cooperate with all other democratic and peace-loving countries and forces on an equal footing."

It is indicative that the Soviet Union and the nonaligned countries adhere to common or similar positions on the vital problems of today, on whose resolution mankind's destiny depends. Many nonaligned countries assess highly the Soviet peace initiatives and the Soviet Union's consistent support for the developing countries' demands on restructuring international economic relations on a just and equal basis. Life itself demonstrates the objective coincidence of the positions of the socialist and nonaligned countries on many international problems. This hinders the implementation of an aggressive policy both by the most reactionary circles of imperialism and by the Beijing hegemonists.

It is no accident that imperialism and hegemonism are waging such a fierce struggle against the nonaligned countries' cooperation with the socialist world.

Here they are trying to strike blows, above all, in two interconnected directions. The first of these is the desire to thwart joint actions by socialist and nonaligned countries in defense of peace. They try to intimidate the nonaligned countries with the imaginary "Soviet military threat" and the USSR's "penetration" of their movements' ranks. The second direction is the attempt to disunite the nonaligned countries themselves. For several years now there have been concentrated, ever-increasing attacks on socialist states belonging to the movement--Cuba and Vietnam--and also on such consistently anti-imperialist countries as Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and a number of others. The enemies of nonalignment try to accuse those countries of "undermining the cause of peace" and to set other participants in the movement against them. At the same time Washington and Beijing are striving to involve certain nonaligned countries, in particular Egypt, Pakistan and Somalia, in the implementation of their own expansionist plans.

There is also continuing pressure from them upon India--a country which played a leading role in the Nonaligned Movement's development. The imperialists and hegemonists are particularly irritated by the fact that this--the biggest of the nonaligned countries--consistently implements an independent foreign policy course and is developing and strengthening friendly relations wich the Soviet Union. The USSR, for its part, respects the nonaligned policy of India, which is seeking to introduce into relations between states a spirit of peace and realism and to promote the improvement of the international climate. Soviet-Indian relations, enshrined in the treaty on friendship and cooperation, could serve as an example of the USSR's equitable relations with developing countries.

International reaction, seeking to drive a wedge between the socialist community countries and the nonaligned states and sow discord in the Nonaligned Movement, is launching a frontal attack, in essence, against the basic aims which are common to those countries and which touch on the vital problem of today--above all the task of strengthening peace. The imperialist course of undermining the relaxation of international tension and unleashing a new arms race on an unprecedented scale, including the production of the neutron bomb, constitutes a threat to the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The dragging of nonaligned countries themselves into the arms race is even today undermining their already limited potential for economic and social development.

Recently imperialism has issued an open challenge to the peoples fighting for liberation by declaring various parts of the world the sphere of its own "vital interests" and giving national liberation movements the label of "international terrorism." The United States is creating Rapid Deployment Forces and new bases for these punitive forces.

Not all the nonaligned countries are clearly aware of the dangers of reaction's massive, coordinated offensive against the movement's foundation. Taking advantage of this, imperialism is trying to impose its own positions on the movement, including its positions on the so-called "Afghan question" and "Kampuchean question." The determination to rebuff imperialist maneuvers on the part of those forces within the Nonaligned Movement which consistently uphold its unity and its freedom-loving and peace-loving principles is only natural.

"The Nonaligned Movement's role," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes in the message published today on the occasion of Nonaligned Movement Day, "is becoming particularly important now that aggressive circles of imperialism, opposing the objective course of historical development, are gambling increasingly clearly on force in world affairs."

The USSR bases its policy with respect to the developing countries--most of which adhere to a nonaligned course--on a series of principles, a kind of "code of conduct," which it also calls on other states to observe.

This includes the recognition of every people's right to decide their own internal affairs themselves, without outside interference; strict respect for these countries' territorial integrity and the inviolability of their borders; unconditional recognition of the right of every state in Africa, Asia and Latin America to equitable participation in international life and the development of relations with any country; complete and unconditional recognition of these states' sovereignty over their own natural resources and also recognition in practice of their complete equality of rights in international economic relations; respect for the status of nonalignment, which has been chosen by the majority of states in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and the reunification of attempts to draw them into military-political blocs.

The Nonaligned Movement has been and remains an important factor in modern international relations, having a positive influence on the world situation in the interests of strengthening peace, ensuring just relations and equitable cooperation between all countries and creating more favorable conditions for social progress. "Its strength lies in its orientation against imperialism and colonialism, against war and aggression," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress noted. A further increase in the Nonaligned Movement's role in world policy would accord with the cause of universal peace. The key to this lies in the nonaligned countries' loyalty to their fundamental principles in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, wars and aggression and in the rallying of their ranks on that basis.

U.S. ATTITUDE ON NORTH-SOUTH ISSUE CRITICIZED

LD031324 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 3 Sep 81

["Contrary to the Interests of the Developing Countries"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--The Reagan administration, contrary to assertions of bourgeois propaganda, has not changed its attitude to the North-South problem, i.e. to the unequal economic relations between the developed capitalist countries and the developing states. This conclusion is drawn by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA which analyses those relations in connection with the forthcoming summit meeting on the North-South problem at Cancun (Mexico) in October. As a result of the discriminatory policy in trade, an increasing cost of credit and inequality in economic relations, the debt of the developing countries amounted to 456,000 million dollars in 1980 growing by 16 per cent within one year alone, the weekly points out. Does not the U.S. policy which keeps trade barriers, high prices of finished products and low prices of industrial and agricultural raw materials look blasphemous against this background? it asks.

Touching upon the lamentations by spokesman of the U.S. administration that the United States lacks financial resources to increase aid to the less-developed countries, the newspaper writes: "If that is so, why have the U.S. administration and its partners been blocking for many years the proposal by the USSR and other socialist countries for a considerable reduction of military budgets and channelling the means thus saved to rendering assistance to the developing states? On the contrary, the United States has raised the military budget to fantastic proportions--226,000 million dollars in 1982."

"In preparation for the meeting at Cancun," EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA observes, "the United States and its allies are again suggesting that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries should share responsibility together with the United States for the difficult economic position of the Third-World states. The conception of mutual responsibiiity is not new. It has been firmly rejected by the peoples of the developing countries themselves. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Soviet Union did not pump wealth out of those countries and did not exploit their population."

"The Soviet Union has always regarded with understanding and profound sympathy the developing countries' desire to free themselves from the fetters of colonial and neocolonialism, to overcome economic backwardness, poverty, hunger and diseases. It supports their struggle for the elimination of the exploitation on the party of the imperialist monopolies, for the people's right to manage its national natural wealth in the interests of the development of its country."

As of January 1, 1980, 1,157 enterprises in practically all branches of industry were built or are being built in the developing countries with the USSR's technical assistance including power stations, with a capacity of 16 million kilowatts, metallurgical mills to produce 17.8 million tons of cast iron, 19.6 million tons of steel and 13.2 million tons of rolled steel, oil-processing plants to process 18 million tons of oil, and machine-tool manufacturing plants to make 1,600 machine-tools.

As far as the forthcoming summit at Cancun is concerned, the newspaper emphasizes, the United States and its allies are again attempting to reduce it to the consideration of some requests by the developing countries or, as U.S. administration spokesmen put it, to 'unofficial discussion of problems.'

"The propagandist campaign around the meeting at Cancun cannot conceal the fact that the imperialist powers are seeking to streamline the system of plunder of the developing countries."

LOS CHAIRMAN ON U.S. 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE' POSITION

LD031228 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 3 Sep, TASS--The chairman of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Tommy Koh, told correspondents here that the conference could complete its work on the draft convention, which is to regulate the use of the expanses and resources of the world oceans, without United States participation.

The unconstructive position of the United States, which still prevents completion of the work on the draft convention, has been continuing for eight years already. Now, when the main provisions of the draft had been concerted by over 150 participants in the conference, the Reagan administration suddenly demanded a fundamental revision of the draft. The latest session of the conference, which ended in Geneva a few days ago, produced no result because of United States obstruction.

If the United States does not modify its attitude to the draft and continues insisting on its radical revision, the conference will complete its work on the convention without participation of the United States and against its will, Tommy Koh emphasised at the press-conference.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD040424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] An international conference on the subject of young people, development and peace has opened in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Envoys from 45 international and national youth organizations from 38 states in Asia, Africa and Latin America are taking part. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference's opening ceremony. Amidst stormy applause from those present he conveyed to the participants in the conference a greeting and good wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

U.S. 'OPENLY ENCOURAGING TERRORIST REGIMES'

LD032128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 3 Sep 81

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS)--The aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola which is continuing with the complete support and approval of the U.S. administration is a clear example of international brigandage and terrorism.

The Washington administration is striving to use the South African racists to put an end to the Namibia question by means of terrorist actions against the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] to eliminate it as the liberating military-political force of the Namibian people and to perpetuate in that country the regime of occupation by the Republic of South Africa--its closest ally in Africa.

Leading U.S. politicians and imperialist propaganda have recourse to an impudent approach, equating terrorism with the legitimate struggle of the peoples for their national, economic and social liberation. They openly scoff at the hopes of hundreds of millions of people in the world who have struggled and continue to struggle against colonialism and its remnants and against foreign interference, for a new and just life.

If one is to follow the logic of the propagandists of imperialism, then all the achievements which have been gained by the peoples who have thrown off the yoke of colonialism in Africa and Asia were carried out not in conditions of the national liberation struggle but with the aid of "terrorism."

Only through ill intent or ignorance could anyone draw a parallel between the legitimate right of the peoples to struggle for independence on the one hand and terrorist activity engendered by the policy of imperialism, on the other.

In the present situation, when Washington has openly adopted a course of pursuing the arms race, expanding the network of its military bases in others' territories and planting throughout the entire world so-called Rapid Deployment Forces and when the Reagan administration is announcing a crusade against national liberation movements, the Republic of South Africa racists and dictatorships throughout the whole world are perceiving this as a tocsin call to mete out reprisals against the political opposition in their countries, to stifle democracy and to eliminate liberation and other progressive movements. The Reagan administration is openly encouraging terrorist regimes in Israel, Pretoria and a number of Latin American countries to step up repressive actions against neighboring independent states and this is indeed a policy of international terrorism and piracy of the very first order.

U.S. TO INCREASE 'SUBVERSIVE' BROADCASTS TO CUBA

LD022330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 2 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 2 Sep(TASS)--The United States is preparing to increase its subversive radio propaganda against Cuba. It becomes clear from an AP report that this is being spoken of openly by senior staff members of the U.S. State Department. For this purpose the United States intends to set up a diversionary "Free Cuba" radio station after the pattern of the well-known espionage branches of the American CIA--Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

On 17 June the U.S. Senate adopted the amendment of ultrareactionary Senator J. Helms to the bill on appropriations for the State Department which empowers the U.S. Government to set up Radio Free Cuba. A similar amendment is now being considered by the House of Representatives.

An interdepartmental group comprising representatives of the Board for International Broadcasting, the International Communications Agency and the National Security Council has been set up, and is studying the question of the organizational structure for the new subversive radio station and its broadcasts to Cuba. According to preliminary outline plans, Radio Free Cuba is due to function within the framework of the Board for International Broadcasting, which officially manages Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe although they are, in fact, subordinated to the CIA.

Meanwhile, it is reported by the bulletin WEST WATCH, which is issued by the reactionary Council for International Security Organization [names of bulletin and organization as received] that pirate radio stations of the Alpha-66 and (Abdala) terrorist organizations of Cuban counterrevolutionary rabble have been operating on U.S. territory for a long time. Regarded nominally as "illegal" they quite openly wage radio propaganda warfare against Cuba.

CONTINUING U.S. ANTI-CUBAN ACTIVITY ASSAILED

PM031322 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 3

["Our Commentary" by Aleksandr Trushin: "Plot Against Cuba"]

[Text] In the 20 years of socialist Cuba's existence all the successive U.S. administrations have carried out constant provocations against the people and government of the island of freedom. However, the present Reagan administration has outdone its predecessors. The President himself, Secretary of State A. Haig and other American officials are using any platform to slander and threaten Cuba.

At a press conference a few days ago Haig leveled unfounded accusations at Cuba. His efforts prompted an ABC Television correspondent to declare that, to all appearances, the U.S. secretary of state is establishing a basis for direct anti-Cuban action by the administration.

Incidentally, the scenario for provocations against the sovereign state was concocted back in the first months of the Reagan administration's tenure in the White House. The well-known U.S. commentator J. Anderson writes that back in May the CIA director was instructed to draw up a list of countries that were to be the target of special attention on the part of the spy department. Cuba is in one of the top places on this "blacklist." At almost the same time Secretary of State Haig ordered a review of American policy vis-a-vis the island of freedom to determine what anti-Cuban measures could be taken in the long and short terms.

The New York TIMES reports that the Reagan administration intends to institute a naval blockade of Cuba. The White House has already asked Congress to approve legislation that would enable American warships to detain any ships leaving Cuban ports. Thus a dirty anti-Cuban plot is finding concrete expression on the Washington stage.

6TH FLEET EXERCISES SCHEDULED IN MEDITERRANEAN

LD311440 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Athens, 31 Aug, TASS--Exercises of the U.S. Sixth Fleet will be held in the eastern Mediterranean in mid-September. Reporting this, the Greek newspaper TO VIMA writes that in the opinion of diplomatic and political ovservers of NATO countries, the exercises have a political, rather than military meaning and are timed for the height of the election campaign in Greece. The parliamentary election will be held in Greece in October. The exercises will last for about ten days, TO VIMA notes. Ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet will be sent into the area of the exercises from the western Mediterranean. Warplanes stationed at U.S. bases in the FRG will be used in the exercises which will cover mainly the Aegean Sea and the territory between Cyprus and Crete. Two groups of cruisers with escort ships, and two aircraft carriers will also take part. One of the aircraft carriers will be sent into the area from the central Mediterranean.

'LARGE QUANTITIES' OF GOODS SENT TO AID DRA

GF021822 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Large quantities of goods are being shipped from the Soviet port of Termez to the ports of (Heyratan) and Shir Khan in the DRA. These ports have been designated as bridges of friendship over the Amu Darya.

The supplies from the Soviet Union are contributing toward revolutionary Afghanistan's endeavor to meet its needs in developing its national (?industry) and agriculture. They are also contributing toward meeting the needs of Afghan workers in various fields.

The Soviet Union's [word indistinct] aid to the DRA has been described as a manifestation of our country's Leninist policy of solidarity with peoples waging a struggle for national and social liberation. The revolutionary Government of the DRA headed by Babrak Karmal, is (?utilizing) the supplies extended to the DRA on the basis of friendship to eliminate undesirable situations in the lives of the workers and [word indistinct] and to remove difficulties in their efforts to establish a new life.

AFGHAN MUSLIM DELEGATION CONCLUDES 2-WEEK VISIT

LD020536 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS -- A delegation of Moslem figures from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today ended a visit to the Soviet Union. It had been invited to the USSR by the Moslem boards of the Soviet Union.

The delegation, led by the president of the Directorate for the Affairs of Islam, president of the Supreme Council of Ulema of Afghanistan, Dr Mohammad Seyyed Afghani, stayed in the Soviet Union for about two weeks, familiarizing themselves with the life of the Soviet people in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, and also visited Moscow and Leningrad. The members of the delegation visited places of interest and attended services at cathedral mosques. The members of the delegation had meetings with the leaders of Moslem organisations, with statesmen and public figures of the Soviet Union.

COMPARISON OF TASS REPORT ON DRA PEACE, SECURITY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 August publishes on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "Program for Safeguarding Peace and Security" that is virtually identical to the version published in the 31 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 2, under the headline "TASS Interviews Karmal on Peace Initiatives," except for the omission of the following passage: Third paragraph, from line six, "In result there are..." to the end of the paragraph.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON INDIA VETOING U.S. 'SPY'

Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia at 1400 GMT on 3 September carries a report, citing the Indian press, which identifies an American Embassy official in New Delhi as being a CIA employee. The Moscow English to South and Southeast Asia report has been compared with the TASS report published in the 3 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, under the headline "India Rejects U.S. Counsellor; CIA Role Alleged," and has been found to be identical except for the radio version's addition of the following passage after the last paragraph:

Mr Griffin presented the events of that country from a point of view beneficial for the United States. In short, he engaged in misinformation. And not only that, the Indian mass media notes that this gentleman headed the subversive operations by the American secret service against Afghanistan.

It was his job to organize the training of Afghan bandit formations in many subversive camps situated in Pakistan and their subsequent infiltration into Afghan territory. Washington's intention to provide this old spy with work in New Delhi has aroused the indignation of the Indian public. Members of Parliament have called on the government not to allow him into the country. Newspapers state that the posting of Mr Griffin to New Delhi shows that the CIA intends to expand the scale of its terrorist operations to India. The HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that the first step in this direction was the infiltration into the Indian capital last April of a special group of Afghan counterrevolutionaries especially trained by CIA instructors to prepare terrorist actions against some members of the government. Mr Griffin was to have coordinated the activities of these groups of bandits. Naturally under these conditions the Indian Government has decided to take steps to safeguard its security.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS LINK WITH INDIA--The Soviet section of a tropospheric communications line between the USSR and India has been completed. A receiving and transmitting station has been built on a mountain peak in Tadzhikistan. The line will link India not only with the USSR but with other European countries. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Sep 81 LD]

DELEGATION RECEIVES SRV'S LE DUAN, TO HUU

LD032231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Moscow for a friendly visit on 3 September. To Huu, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, arrived with him.

At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Le Duan was warmly welcomed at the aircraft steps by Chernenko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The visitors were also met by Arkhipov, Lapin, Promyslov, Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Nazarov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; Firyubin, deputy USSR foreign minister; Baranov first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Mogilevets, deputy administrator of CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs; Chaplin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; and other officials. The welcoming party included; Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnam's ambassador to the USSR; Vanthong Sengmuang, the Lao ambassador to the USSR; and Meas Samnang, Kampuchea's ambassador to the USSR.

PRK STABILIZING DESPITE PRC-U.S. INTERFERENCE

PRK Foreign Relations

PM031342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 5

[Yevgeniy Fadeyev "Commentator's Column": "Following the Path of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has made an official visit to Delhi. He was received by Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and held talks with the country's minister of external affairs, Narasimha Rao. During the talks new confirmation was provided of Kampuchea's foreign policy principles, which are permeated by good will and chief among which is the establishment of friendly relations with all neighboring states.

The meetings in the Indian capital, at which the sides discussed the situation in Southeast Asia and questions of bilateral relations, were further evidence of the two countries' growing desire to cooperate as good neighbors, despite the continuing intrigues of the Beijing expansionists and American imperialists.

The stabilization of the situation in the young republic is arousing extreme displeasure in Beijing and Washington. Both would like to see an antipopular regime of puppets, obedient to them, in power in Kampuchea. To this end the fuss continues over the nonexistent "Kampuchean question." Political corpses are dragged up, like the has-been Pol Pot and other unprincipled politicians from the past, and hopes are pinned on them for the knocking together of a counterrevolutionary "united front."

The aim of flagrant interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs was also pursued by the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea," convened as a result of U.S. and Chinese intrigues in order to exacerbate the already tense situation in the region and create new obstacles in the path of the normalization of relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. It is clear that the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia is promoted not by such provocative "conferences," but by the elimination of imperialist and hegemonist interference in the region's affairs.

Kampuchea's foreign policy course is meeting with growing approval and support in the world. The young republic has been recognized by more than 30 states and national liberation movements, including the biggest of the nonaligned countries--India. Kampuchea's policy is aimed at ensuring stability and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. In conjunction with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea consistently puts forward initiatives on normalizing the situation in the region and sincerely seeks dialogue and the creation of an atmosphere of trust.

'Wrangle' in Singapore

LD031130 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Singapore, 3 Sep, TASS--The ring-leaders of feuding anti-government Kampuchean groupings Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann have gathered in Singapore. Following Beijing's instructions, they will negotiate the establishment of the so-called "united front" or even the setting up of some "coalition government."

Coordinating their efforts, Beijing and Washington are trying to create at least a semblance of "unity" among anti-Kampuchean counterrevolutionary groupings in time for the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly. They need it in order to continue playing up the nonexistent "Kampuchean problem," and thus to push through once again a resolution reserving Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations for Pol Pot's murderers and oppressors.

However, the politicians ousted by the Kampuchean people have a great deal of difficulty in agreeing with one another. The dividing factors are their personal ambitions, the desire to grab most of what Beijing and Washington hand out to them, and a real scuffle over who will be the leader of the "united front." This is nothing else but a wrangle politicians who have totally lost touch with reality and who in actual fact play the role of miserable puppets of Beijing and Washington.

END OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD031710 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep, TASS-The third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party ended its work today. The plenum discussed questions linked with the economic status of the country. The plenum took the decision to form a commission to study the circumstances, facts and causes of social conflicts in Poland. The make-up of the Central Committee's new commission on mining industry was endorsed. The proposal of the Political Bureau was adopted to introduce into the commissions of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party first secretaries of the voivodship party committees, who are not members or candidate members of the Central Committee.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania made a speech at the plenary meeting.

TRUD SCORES SOLIDARITY 'STATUTE,' 'EXTREMISTS'

PM040905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Yu. Aleshin article: "What the Solidarity Extremists Seek"]

[Text] About a year has passed since an organization calling itself the "Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity" appeared in the public life of the Polish People's Republic. The union's statute, the draft of which is being broadly advertised by the antisocialist forces in Poland and by the bourgeois mass media, is to be confirmed at the union's congress which is about to take place. Their counterrevolutionary goals are contained, albeit in a camouflaged form, in the draft of Solidarity's new statute which is to be adopted at the congress of this organization planned for September. This document is to create the appearance of Solidarity being a free, independent and democratic social organization meeting the interests of the working people, with bureaucracy and excessive centralization alien to it. However, it is immediately evident that the assumptions of this statute are contrary to the Marxist-Leninist concept of trade unions accepted in the socialist countries, by which unions, just like other social organizations, serve the interests of working people and appear in the role of one of the organizers, together with the state organs, in shaping and improving socialist society. Consciously coming out in conditions contrary to socialist trade unionism, the authors of this document give one to understand that Solidarity steps forth as an opposition force with regard to the socialist state. It is extremely symptomatic that the authors of the draft did not even mention socialism in Poland let alone the leading role of the PZPR which is framed in the constitution of the country and, as is known, was recognized by Solidarity after the Gdansk accords of 1980.

At the same time the document makes no mention of the political platform which Solidarity has adhered to for a number of months now. As the draft statute notes, Solidarity aims to "influence the shaping of economic and social policy," to "form an active stance (of the working people) in activity for the good of the fatherland." However, in the course of the past year, Solidarity and its links, by means of local and general strikes, has caused the economic life of the country to be disorganized on over 120 occasions, bringing the economy to the brink of anarchy and collapse. How then can one speak here of service for "the good of the fatherland"?

Beginning with economic demands beyond the strength of the Polish state, tormenting the country with endless protest actions, the extremist leaders of Solidarity gave these demands an ever clearer political character, acting under the antipatriotic and anti-socialist slogan: "The Worse the Better." Thus, if there is a lack of clarity in the formulations concerning political questions in the chapters of the statute this was done in order to create the illusion of Solidarity's neutrality in the political sense.

In essence, however, that neutrality transforms itself into hostility toward the state. This is confirmed by the known facts of off-handed interference by the extremist wing of Solidarity in the activity of the par , state and economic organs. Let us take, for example, the attempts of individual Solidarity organizations to exert influence on the election of delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress of which Stanislaw Kania spoke at the congress. Or let us take the demands put forward during the strike in the LOT Airline, that the position of the general director of this enterprise be filled by their candidate. It is hard to count all such instances over the past year. At this point the words of Vladimir Lenin come to mind, when at the turn of 1918-19 he wrote: "There cannot even be talk of any 'neutrality' by trade unions. All propaganda about neutrality represents either a hypocritical screen for counterrevolution or signifies a complete lack of awareness."

In its draft statute Solidarity declares its wish to concern itself with economic and social matters. The mere register of these matters is quite extensive: social legislation, the distribution of the national income, wages and prices policy, and other things. At first sight, however, one can see the consumptionist approach to the national economy since the main stress is laid on the question of distribution. Solidarity does not intend to take part in the resolution of the matters mentioned but, as stated in the document, it will simply "express publicly" its opinion on the appropriate drafts and bills. In short, this union wishes to put forward demands, to criticize, to play the role as it were of an arbiter in the resolution of economic and social problems. It wishes to criticize but not to organize, to demand but not to be responsible. Such an approach to serious issues only serves in the interests of those circles in Poland which wish to undermine the material basis of socialism, to worsen the state of the economy which is already difficult and thereby to discredit the socialist social system. As the chief vehicle of blackmail and pressure on the party and state organs the authors of the document have selected strikes which, as is shown in practice, disorganize the economy and have brought the Polish national economy to a critical point. At the same time, they have significantly worsened the material position of working people in Poland, whose needs are after all, the "concern" of Solidarity.

As the Main Statistical Office [GUS] of the Polish People's Republic reports, the value of production for the first half of this year has dropped by 12.5 percent compared with the first 6 months of the previous year. The drop has been particularly evident in the extraction of hard coal, in the processing of crude oil, in steel production, and in rolled metal products. Exports have fallen by 17 percent. As Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated at the Ninth PZPR Congress, recent months have shown a systematic deterioration in the country's economic situation. This process is continuing and becoming dangerously acute. Not everything can be blamed on errors of the past. By exploiting a policy of strikes, the antisocialist elements of Solidarity are aiming to undermine the foundations of socialism and, in the final analysis, to restore capitalism in Poland.

Speculating on the philistine mood of certain sections of the working people, the authors of the draft statute, in an attempt to gain popularity, categorically ascribe to Solidarity functions which do not belong to a trade union. A trade union "achieves its aims by providing holidays for members of the union and their families, by meeting their housing needs, providing nurseries and creches for their children using resources from social and other enterprise funds." In themselves, these tasks are noble and deserve support. One must not forget, however, that the means for carrying out these tasks are provided by the state and by economic organs which perform these tasks jointly with the trade unions. On the other hand, Solidarity appropriates the right to concern itself with these matters on its own, "forgetting" deliberately that consumption is proportional to production.

The draft statute makes no mention of those norms which are binding on members of trade unions under socialist conditions such as honest and reliable work, contributing to the implementation of economic plans, expanding and multiplying socialist property, rigorously observing work discipline, raising socialist consciousness and so on. One can also not fail to draw attention to the chapter entitled: The Funds and Properties of the Unions; which anticipates that one of the main channels for accumulating resources is "gifts and subsidies." This gives Solidarity leaders the possibility of receiving and utilizing for their own ends financial, material and technical aid such as printing equipment and paper to print various illegal and semilegal publications. This aid comes from various foreign organizations, some of them openly anticommunist such as the AFL-CIO. Incidentally, Solidarity's international activity was completely passed over in the draft statute even though the Solidarity leadership demands international recognition every step of the way. It actively opens contacts with foreign union organizations on an opportunistic basis. It is no secret that in developing relations with such organizations Solidarity is also courting their financial aid.

And finally, the organizational structure of Solidarity. It has been declared that the local organizations have wide powers. In reality, however, all the conditions have been created for the main center to exercise rigid control over union activity. The final, 43d paragraph provides: "In matters not covered by the assumptions of the statute, or which are controversial, decisions will be taken by the national commission." This formula gives the Solidarity leadership the opportunity to concentrate almost unlimited power in its hands and permits it to resolve, without any control, questions concerning the union's activity. This is why many important matters concerning the role of the unions and intraunion life have only been partially touched upon or totally neglected. It is difficult to assume that these lacunae were overlooked by Solidarity's advisers who are so well versed in questions of law. What we see in practice is as follows: In the course of the elections to Solidarity's local organizations, the ostensibly "decentralized leadership" is exerting unusually strong pressure on members who come out against the extreme wing of the union, by threatening them with dismissal. Thus we can observe the advocates of the antisocialist forces consolidating themselves in the leading position. With regard to what has been said about Solidarity's new draft statute one can draw the conclusion that behind the many hazy and deliberately simplified formulations the authors are striving to conceal their real aims which have nothing in common with the class interests of the Polish working masses. The counterrevolutionary character of certain Solidarity links manifests itself in full. As TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, Rulewski, Bujak, Gwiazda, Lis, who follow a course of rabid anticommunism are now openly calling on people "to put an end to communists" and "burn down party committees."

Solidarity has transformed itself into an oppositional force with regard to the PZPR and the Polish Government. The main aim of the extreme wing of its leadership is to overthrow the existing state system of the Polish People's Republic and to seize power through the destruction of the economic and social foundations of socialism. In their subversive activities, the Solidarity extremists are operating in conjunction with the imperialist circles and with the internal reaction in Poland, striving to push it off the socialist path. "In these conditions," as was stressed in the communique on the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski, "the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic see as their chief task to link all patriotic forces in order to ensure the national salvation of the fatherland, to avert a deep crisis, to assure the proper functioning of the entire national economy, to create barriers against manifestations of anarchy and to struggle decisively against the threat of counter-revolution."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON POLISH SITUATION, SOLIDARITY

Shalygin Commentary

LD032206 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The situation in Poland is still difficult. Stabilization has not been possible although the party of the Polish communists and the government have taken various steps towards this end. Not a day goes by without conflict and, as the Polish press points out, the situation is more clearly showing a division. On one side are those who truly care about the interests of the people, those who support socialist development. On the other are those who, in their demagogy and aggravation of the chaos, are increasingly clearly revealing the antisocialist sentiments.

Just as an example here is an excerpt from a leaflet recently distributed. In an appeal to strike to the end and take over the factories the leaflet says: Now we can take power into our own hands, destroy what there is and build a new Poland for those who have not been infected by the rest. The leaflet was put out in Bydgoszcz and circulated in the local office of Solidarity. Most likely it was printed on equipment which Western benefactors so zealously supplied to Solidarity. But why Solidarity? Why do Western politicians and the media see this union as the hero of the day in Poland? After all, in Poland there are industrial unions and autonomous unions, but they are ignored by the West. Now why is that? Undoubtedly because these two groups of unions are trying to cooperate with the government to normalize the situation, to overcome the economic crisis and ensure the Polish workers a peaceful environment.

What the West likes about Solidarity is that some of its leaders are extremists, trying to generate tension and undermine socialism in Poland. It is common knowledge that the leadership of Solidarity has ties with KSS-KOR, [the Committee for Social Self-Defense] an antisocialist organization. And by the way, these contacts were made long before this year's events and had the blessings of Western subversive centers. Money under the screen of Solidarity of separately groups engaged in subversive work against the socialist system in Poland [sentence as heard]. Instructions are also sent for one in programs in Poland on the Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle and, especially, Radio Free Europe, an American station operating from Federal Germany. Today there are more than 400 centers in the West assisting the anti-socialist forces in Poland.

In the last year Western governments have been making frequent declarations against interference in Poland's affairs but these are empty words since interference has been massive through various channels. The conspiracy is not only against the vital interests of the Polish people, against the interests of peace on the European Continent, but perhaps worldwide. After all, we are witnessing how the Washington administration and militarist groups in NATO are using the Polish events to generate international tension and step up the arms race.

Economic Demands Recalled

LD040035 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 3 Sep 81

[By correspondent Petr Viktorov]

[Text] A year has passed since the signing of the well-known accords in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. At the beginning of September last year, the hope was expressed in Poland for a rapid conquest of the prevailing difficulties. Nor was there a shortage of declarations expressed by certain NSZZ Solidarity leaders to the effect that now the question of increasing the productive activity of workforces is a matter that has been almost resolved.

Today one can say with complete conviction that these forecasts have not been fulfilled. These last dramatic 12 months in Poland have not brought about an improvement but instead a deterioration of the economic situation. The last year has been recorded in posterity as one of an unbroken growth in tension and of a wave of strikes in various forms. Why is this happening? In whose interests is it to sow confusion and anarchy in the country? In whose interests is the destabilization of economic life?

Today it is already completely clear that the strategic slogan--Through Anarchy (?to Power) at All Costs--is the slogan of those who, behind a propaganda screen extolling the democratization of public life, strive to paralyze the activity of the state and party organs.

These irresponsible politicizers are active in counterrevolutionary organizations which are openly hostile to socialism such as KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland. A considerable number have made their way into the leading organs of Solidarity. West German publications such as STERN and DER SPIEGEL and the American INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other publishers prove that the events of August 1980 in Poland have the full [word indistinct] of the antisocialist force of the groups mentioned above. This is also evidenced by the facts assembled in the book entitled "Where Is Poland Going?", printed not long ago by a certain publisher in Luxemburg. The authors of the book quote the eloquent statements of the KSS/KOR leadership. Thus on 8 August 1980 Kuron stated to a correspondent of DER SPIEGEL: The strike in the Gdansk shipyard was (?carefully prepared by KSS/KOR. Stores of food, medicine and paper were built up beforehand. Contacts were made with neighboring works enterprises. The people from KSS/KOR found in Gdansk a worker who stood at the head of the strike action. He was a lieutenant. The general staff however was KSS/KOR which gave advice to the strike committee in every case, preparing documents for talks with the government.

Another leader of KSS/KOR, Chojecki confirms the words of Kuron. In every strike center there were groups of specialists dealing with matters of economics, sociology, law. They formulated various demands and helped to conduct the talks with the government. After the unsettled autumn of 1980, these experts gathered in various new trade unions and (?began to prepare the country for an unquiet winter.)

In January 1981 the problem of free Saturdays was raised. Paying no attention to the arguments of the government, the National Consultative Committee of Solidarity demanded a 5-day week. The implementation of this decision, without an equivalent increase in work productivity, had a severe effect on many branches of industry, on the coal industry above all, creating serious economic problems. The leadership of the Gdansk Solidarity threatened a general strike in the event of a negative response to the question of free Saturdays. The adventurist nature of this step was stressed even by those Western press organs which were usually filled with hymns of praise for Solidarity.

The NEUE WESTFALISCHE ZEITUNG wrote that in its opinion one could not begin an economic reform by shortening worktime, and it stressed that Solidarity was concerning itself with the proverbial searching for a needle in a haystack. It is now already clear that the forces manipulating the extremists in Solidarity treated the January conflict over the length of the working week as a new round of attacks on the authorities. They saw in the search for emotional tensions in the country a further chance for the implementation of their subversive ideas.

At the end of January, in the columns of POLITYKA, Jerzy Urban correctly characterized all this unremitting pressure on the organs of the authorities. Verbal arguments concerned the length of the working week. Everyone understands however that in reality it is a matter here of a struggle for power. This struggle is also manifested by the numerous demands which have been, and are, put forward by Solidarity in the current year on the removal of leaders from the local organs, of authorities, of directors of enterprises and speeches in defense of state criminals under the pretext of persecution of political prisoners, and so on.

The activity of the counterrevolutionaries in Poland is supported in all ways by their guardians in the West. It is known that the so-called aid given to various groups of renegades in the socialist countries is sent from the United States most frequently in the form of voluntary gifts, allegedly from private individuals. The West Berlin daily DIE WAHRHEIT quotes facts showing that KSS/KOR as early as 1976 received 3 million zloty as voluntary donations from abroad. When Solidarity appeared, donations from abroad began to flow in. Last September the U.S. labor union AFL-CIO, closely connected with the CIA, created an assistance fund for the Polish workers which after a few months amounted to $140,000. The assistance fund for Solidarity was also organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. As it is well-known, anticommunism is one of the main elements of the policy of this union. How generously are these efforts repaid--the efforts of people who, in order to please the imperialists, are pushing Poland to the brink of the economic catastrophe after which, according to their ideas, a political breakdown will occur.

The answer to the question--where is Poland going--should be given by the working class, by the party and all real patriots in the socialist Poland, all those who fought for her and built socialism on Polish soil.

In their resolute intentions to defend Poland's historic achievements, they can count on the fraternal assistance of all faithful friends and allies.

'Rightwing' Leaders Cited

LD031648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1607 GMT 3 Sep 81

["More on the Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep (TASS)--On the eve of the Solidarity congress, the rightwing leaders of this trade union and of the KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] operates under its cover, have resumed their attacks on the socialist order in Poland, on the domestic and foreign policies of the Polish state and on the PZPR. In the specches of Michnik, Rulewski, Bujak and Gwiazda, it is stated that "people's power in Poland has been brought to the edge of a precipice." They do not hide the fact that they have been able to create a situation of anarchy and chaos in the country and to hinder government measures aimed at overcoming the economic and political crisis. These activists call on people not to obey the authorities, to ignore the laws, to wreck the economic programs of the government through strikes and sabotage and to shake the state and its socialist institutions.

Speaking recently in Gdansk, Michnik declared that it is necessary "to turn the PZPR and the government into paper tigers," "to destroy all the bastions of the communists and everything connected with the concept of socialism" in Poland. He asserted that in effect Solidarity is already fulfilling the role of an opposition political party and that it should now demand elections for the local organs of power and the republic's Sejm. Then, according to his calculations, the issue would be settled in favor of Solidarity. Michnik spoke of the USSR and the other states allied to Poland in a flippant manner [V razvyaznoy forme].

The extremist leaders of Solidarity basically have the opportunity to unrestrictedly organize rallies of this kind at which they call for a change in the system existing in the country.

NEPSZABADSAG on Rulewski

LD031400 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Hungarian weekly NEPSZABADSAG carries a report from Warsaw which says that only a year has passed since the Poles became acquainted with a whole new set of politicians.

They surfaced on the wave of the strikes in August 1980 and became known not only in Poland but also abroad. We are talking of the Solidarity leadership. It is difficult to lump them all together since they subscribe to various views. However, those among them who wish to take over power have of late become more and more vocal. Even against the backdrop of this campaign, Jan Rulewski, the leader of the regional Solidarity organization in Bydgoszcz, stands out in particular, writes the NEPSZABADSAG correspondent. Since then Jan Rulewski has not only been raising his voice in his own town, but has been interfering in the country's political life and even in foreign policy.

Who is this person? We know little about his working life. Polish papers write, however, that he was prosecuted for stealing and falsifying documents and that he deserted from the army and tried to escape to the FRG. Jacek Kuron, who became notorious as an ideologue of the illegal KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] is his mentor. However, Rulewski has outpaced Kuron in radicalism. He comes out against liberals active within Solidarity, insisting on setting up an opposition political party. The role of a union leader fails to satisfy Rulewski's ambitions. Nor is it by accident that posters signed by the Polish Labor Party have appeared in Bydgoszcz. This is what they said:

A propitious moment has come. Solidarity's presidium said no to the government. At long last the policy of Gwiazda, Bujak and Rulewski won. It is only in such an uncompromising and hard way that one can talk with the authorities. If we do not make use of this moment, history will not forgive us. Now we can get hold of power, destroy what exists and build a new Poland for those who have not been infected by the Reds. Strike till the last! Take over factories; let us come out against the authorities! Let us bring them to their knees!

Rulewski acquired a taste for political activity, the NEPSZABADSAG correspondent writes. Polish papers write that he has his own agent in England who arranges for the press there to portray Rulewski in a favorable light and collects money to buy paper and photocopiers to conduct subversive propaganda. When Rulewski was in Japan, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, he tried to persuade the leadership of the Japanese trade unions to struggle against the common neighbor, the Soviet Union.

On hearing Rulewski's name, many Poles say: abnormal clown--and make a gesture of dismissal. However, it is not enough to make gestures of dismissal when an adventureer of this kind tries to play at big politics, NEPSZABADSAG writes in its report from Warsaw.

Recommendations for PZPR

LD031612 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Aleksandr Pavlov commentary: "Lenin on the Party's Links With the People"]

[Excerpt] Lenin believed trade unions have two tasks to fulfill amid conditions of socialism: to defend the interests of the workers and to struggle for proper work discipline, for greater productivity through socialist competition and for inculcation in the masses of a conscious responsibility toward their state. History indicates that [words indistinct] hostile propaganda in a state to influence the working class, to irritate it.

It was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that the enemies of socialism learn by their defeats. They have learned their lessons from the Hungarian deformations of 1956 and from the Czechoslovak events of 1968. They drew the conclusion that without influencing the working class, without forming in them an anti-socialist spirit, without disorientating them, there is no way of weakening the people's authorities.

The press in the fraternal countries is now stressing that attempts to break the strength to manipulate it are occurring more and more frequently. This is clearly shown by the present crisis in Poland.

Some of the causes of this crisis were the separation of the previous PZPR leadership from the realities of the life of the masses, the utopianism in socioeconomic [word indistinct] and the weakness of ideological and political work among the masses.

Events in Poland confirm once more how important it is for the party to [words indistinct] the masses and for it to struggle against all manifestations of bureaucratism and voluntarism. They also show the need for a suitable rebuff of the forces of counterrevolution and reaction, which seek to exploit the existing crisis. The CPSU's many years of experience proves that the Communist Party can play its leadership and organizational role successfully and consistently only amid conditions of strong discipline in the ranks of the party and by observing the Leninist principle of democratic socialism which assures freedom of opinion and unity of action. The role of the Communist Party as the leading force in society is not a static one. It is determined in the course of unceasing struggle in the interests of the working people.

The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the main line of our Leninist party's economic strategy. Its point of departure is, as it was before, the unchanging programmatic assumption: Everything in the name of man; everything for the good of people. The CPSU's policy for raising production and for developing the whole national economy has the support of the Soviet nation, which numbers many millions. It is achieved through the stubborn selfless struggle of the Soviet people to raise productivity, the basic source [word indistinct] of national income. The results of the Soviet 5-year plans testify to the fruitfulness of this policy.

World War II Remembered

LD031522 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Y. Borisov commentary]

[Text] 1 September 1939 is a gloomy date in the memories of many millions of men. On that day 42 years ago fascist Germany launched a bandit attack against Poland. This was the way the most aggressive forces of imperialism unleashed World War II, the most destructive war in the history of mankind. More than 20 million Soviet people, 6 million Polish people and millions of other people fell victim to it.

The sacrifices were not in vain. The joint efforts of the nations united in the anti-Hitlerite coalition contributed to the routing of fascism. However, the major burden of the struggle against the fascist barbarians and for the liberation of the subjugated nations was borne by the Soviet Union. It was symbolic that Soviet soldiers hoisted the victory flag over the Reichstag in Berlin. The Polish flag, too, flew over the ruined fascist den. The fascist war criminals were punished. The Nuremberg Tribunal finally condemned their inhuman crimes.

However, the 42d anniversary of the start of World War II does more than recall the hard tests of nations. It raises the question of who is responsible for the death of 50 million people. What caused the 6 years of bloody drama? Hundreds of books and treatises have been written about the period preceding World War II. It is significant that bourgeois propaganda attempts in every possible way to place on the Soviet Union the historical responsibility for tolerating fascism and encouraging aggression against the Western countries. Thus, a mendacious thesis was advanced alleging that the signing of the nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Germany in the summer of 1939 opened the path leading to war.

In fact, long before there was close anti-Soviet cooperation between Britain, France and the United States on one hand and Nazi Germany on the other, the ruling quarters of the Western powers encouraged the Hitlerites in every way to drive eastwards. The transaction in Munich that turned Czechoslovakia into Hitler's prey was carried out for this purpose. So, too, was the rejection by the representatives of Britain and France of the concrete plan put forward by the Soviet delegation at the August 1959 negotiations. Implementing it undoubtedly would have prevented Nazi Germany's aggression against Poland and the war in general. As a result of this rejection, the Western powers offered Poland as prey to the Hitlerites, creating opportunities for fascist Germany to seize it.

A considerable part of the responsibility for Poland's tragedy falls on its government, which was completely blinded by hatred of the Soviet Union and by anticommunism and thus was unable or unwilling to see the real danger threatening Poland from the West. Pride made it reject all the Soviet proposals of assistance in the struggle against the common threat. The government of bourgeois Poland preferred to suffer defeat rather than cooperate with the Soviet Union.

The bill for this shortsighted policy was paid first by the Polish nation and later by the Soviet people. This must not be forgotten. It is imperative to draw the right conclusion from these events of the distant past so as to prevent a repetition of these tragedies. Needless to say, many changes have occurred during the post-war period. Now, the aggressive forces of imperialism are not just opposed by the Soviet Union; the political, economic and military might of the countries of the socialist community stands in the path of the seekers of aggressive military adventures.

Nevertheless, the nature of imperialism has not changed. It still uses old tricks. It is again seeking a way out of its domestic difficulties along the path of military adventure. This is the real reason for the gathering of new war clouds over the world. Speculation about anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which played such an ominous role in the preparing and unleashing of World War II, remains one of the basic methods of the policy of the bellicose ruling quarters in the West. They seek weak links in the socialist community. They try to undermine it from within. At present, imperialism regards Poland as such a weak link. Exploiting the sociopolitical difficulties that have emerged in that country, the Western centers of diversion place their bets on undermining the socialist system in Poland. Relying on the support of the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces inside Poland, they are trying to pull it out of the ranks of the Warsaw Pact military organization, to isolate Poland from the other socialist countries and to turn it once more into a pawn in their imperialist game.

The immense danger hanging over socialism in Poland is a threat to the statehood of independent Poland. In this regard, the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee stressed that if the worst happens and the enemies of socialism appear at the helm of power, if Poland is deprived of the defense of the socialist community, the greedy hands of the imperialists would grab it at once. Who then could guarantee the independence and sovereignty of Poland's borders? Nobody.

It must be noted that greedy hands from the West are already stretched out to grab Poland. These are the hands of the West German revanchists, who have been brought to a militant ecstasy by the events in Poland. They do not even conceal the fact that they pin their hopes for the rending of vast territories from Poland and for the rebuilding of the German Reich on the fall of socialism in Poland.

COMING NATO EXERCISES CAUSE CONCERN IN CYPRUS

NC032118 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Dear listeners, NATO will start big exercises in the Mediterranean on 20 September. Our commentator says this report was received with concern in Cyprus because the NATO stratocrats will use the British bases on the island during their military games.

An AKEL Central Committee statement described the forthcoming NATO exercises as a provocation. The statement stressed: The Cypriot people protest the exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces and its allies near Cypriot shores and unite their voice with those of all peoples that demand the removal of the 6th Fleet from the Mediterranean. The AKEL Central Committee statement further stressed: Our people demand the abolition of the British bases in Cyprus, the island's disarmament and the turning of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation among peoples.

One of the greatest political parties in Cyprus justifiably calls the NATO exercises a provocation against the sovereign and independent republic which has become increasingly critical of the cruel violations of Cyrpus' status of nonalignment. Without taking into consideration the situation that has been established on and around the island, the United States and NATO are arbitrarily trying to lead Cyprus astray in the orbit of their military activity.

This is not the first year that the Cypriot press has noted with increasing concern the Pentagon's penetration into the British military bases in Cyrpus with various excuses. First of all, this happens because the U.S. stratocrats have proceeded from being visitors to these bases to actively using them. Reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Air Force as well as the crews that serve them, radar installation experts and representatives of other branches of the U.S. Armed Forces are permanently based there. Plans to construct U.S. electronic surveillance stations in Cyprus have been mentioned particularly.

Now the United States wants to make yet another step toward changing the British military bases in Cyprus into a NATO springboard in the Mediterranean. The plans of the big exercises of the alliance at the end of September--isn't it possible that this is their aim?

This dangerous U.S. policy toward Cyprus creates concern not only in Cypriots but to their friends abroad, together with those in Soviet Union. Doesn't Washington know that the UN General Assembly's resolution 34/30 that demands that all foreign armed forces leave immediately and that the foreign military presence in the Republic of Cyprus end known to Washington?

COMMENTARIES STRESS BENEFITS OF BERLIN AGREEMENT

Need for Strict Observance

DW031227 Moscow in German to Germany 1641 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Quadripartite Agreement and Its Implementation"]

[Text] On 3 September 10 years ago the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin was signed. This fact has attracted the attention of many observers. This is understandable because the quadripartite agreement as well as the treaties concluded by the USSR, the People's Republic of Poland, the GDR and the CSSR with the FRG have been important factors of stability in Europe and contributed substantially to the recovery of Europe and, naturally, of West Berlin itself. In all these years tensions between West Berlin and the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries have diminished. The fundamental pillars of the contractural relations of the socialist countries with the city were set up.

Nobody in the West disputes this today. As you know, the Western mass media sometimes contend that the Russians are prepared to sign international treaties only if they can derive unilateral advantages from them. Many facts, including the quadripartite agreement and (?the results) of its implementation show how untruthful and malicious such contentions are. This can be confirmed above all by the West Berliners themselves. Whatever the defamations, a fact remains a fact.

As a result of the quadripartite agreement the life of the West Berliners has become more normal and quiet. They have an opportunity to make trips to the FRG unhindered. Judge for yourselves, dear listeners. While 7.6 million West Berliners and federal citizens used the GDR transit routes to and from West Berlin in 1971, it was 20.5 million in 1980. The volume of transit goods traffic from the Federal Republic to West Berlin and vice versa has increased almost threefold in the past 10 years. Western representatives have stressed frequently that the GDR undertakes no small efforts to guarantee the unhindered use of transit routes between the FRG and West Berlin.

After the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin the number of visits and trips by West Berliners to the GDR and its capital, Berlin, has risen considerably. While the number of GDR visits by the permanent residents of West Berlin totalled 85,000 in 1971, it amounted to 26 million between 3 June 1972, when the agreement became effective, and October 1980, according to the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL. Since 1971 telephone communications between West Berlin and the GDR also have improved substantially. The system was totally switched to direct distance dialing. Some 40,000 calls are made every day over the present 537 telephone lines between the GDR and West Berlin.

For West Berlin, where the number of jobs in industry was reduced from 290,000 to 180,000 in the past 10 years and where the number of unemployed is 45,000, the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries is not unimportant. After the quadripartite agreement came into effect trade turnover between the USSR and West Berlin rose from R25.7 million in 1972 to over R300 million in 1980. Soviet-West Berlin cultural relations have also expanded.

Thus the positive changes are obvious. Therefore all those are right who point to the importance and necessity of a careful and cautious handling of the quadripartite agreement. It is much too fragile to be the object of political intrigues. Only by the strict and consistent observance of its provisions can normal life be created in West Berlin, as practice and experiences have shown, with the West Berliners deriving remarkable benefit from it.

Irrespective of whether people like it or not, the basic provision of the quadripartite agreement says that West Berlin will continue to have no constituent relation to the FRG, nor will it be governed by it in the future. This should also be remembered by the new West Berlin Senat where realism in politics regrettably is not one of the strong spots, judging by the government statement of the city's newly elected governing Mayor Weizsaecker on 2 July this year.

One can conclude, based on these factors, that those who are trying not only in words but in deeds to represent West Berlin as an FRG land where everything can allegedly be as it is in the Federal Republic do not want or at least do not want to see the limits or possibilities of the quadripartite agreement and act against the interests of the West Berliners and the consolidation of the political climate in Europe in general. No other conclusion can be drawn.

FRG Circumvention

DW031229 Moscow in German to Germany 1526 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Boris Melnichenko dispatch]

[Text] Berlin--The quadripartite agreement on West Berlin has been in force for 10 years. Has it stood the test of time? It has. Today West Berlin is no longer a frontline city, as it was called previously. Things are relatively quiet in and around the city, thanks to the quadripartite agreement which has contributed considerably to the recovery of the international situation.

But the West and above all Bonn sometimes try to violate the agreement and to ignore the basic provisions of the document which says that the Western sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. The Federal Republic tries to circumvent this agreement and to raise unjustified claims on West Berlin. For instance, Bundestag factions, FRG land governments, various commissions and committees frequently meet in the former Reichstag. When the federal president visits West Berlin he stays at Bellevue Castle, where his flag is hoisted.

Naturally all this cannot contribute to improving the situation around West Berlin, although it is much better than it was 10 years ago. The problems of transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin through the GDR and travels of West Berlin citizens to the GDR were settled. The agreement has exerted a positive influence on the development of economic and cultural relations between West Berlin and the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states. The turnover of goods from the USSR with this city has increased twelvefold in the past 10 years, totalling over R300 million today.

The Soviet Union strictly observes the letter and spirit of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. If the West adheres to this principle, too, peace and quiet will be guaranteed here and the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin will continue to serve detente.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH FINLAND--A contract was signed in Helsinki today for the construction of the second and third stage of the Kostomuksha mining and concentration combine in the Soviet Union. The deal, which is worth almost 2.3 billion Finnish marks (about R380 million), is one of the largest between the USSR and Finland. The first stage of the Kostomuksha combine is to be commissioned in the middle of 1982, the second stage in 1983 and the third in 1984. The combine will produce some 24 million tons of ore and 9 million tons of pellets. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 81 LD]

MALTESE TU DELEGATION--A delegation of the General Workers Union of Malta headed by Union President Joe Borg arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday on an official visit. The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin, G.Ye. Kanayev, deputy chief of the AUCCTU International Department, and other AUCCTU executives. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 3 PM]

OFFICIALS PAY CONDOLENCE CALL AT IRANIAN EMBASSY

LD041104 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--Pavel Gilashvili, a vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nikolay Talyzin, a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Georgiy Kornıiyenko, a first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, called at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow today in connection with the death of President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar and other Iranian citizens as a result of a terrorist act, and left their signatures in the book of condolences.

TRUD BLAMES U.S. FOR DEATHS OF IRANIAN LEADERS

PM031608 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 3

[TRUD political observer V. Sisnev "Commentary": Who Paid the Killers?"]

[Text] The long list of political murders committed by terrorists in Iran has been lengthened by new victims. Last Saturday President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar were killed at the same time. The former had been in his post for scarcely more than a month and the latter for only 25 days. As is well known, a new Iranian state administration came to power after the flight of former President Bani-Sadr, who was exposed as a stooge of imperialism.

A press conference was held at the U.S. State Department at which Spokesman D. Fischer made remarks to the effect that Washington knew nothing of the details of the attack and that this was merely "a continuation of the power struggle between various factions which has been going on for some time now." After this he moved on to the blowing up of a synagogue in Vienna, intimating to journalists that he had information on this score. Though he gave his audience the impression that Palestinians were responsible for the explosion, Fischer knew perfectly well that Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky has categorically rejected that story.

So far as certain Washington circles' lack of information regarding the tragedy in Tehran is concerned, the Iranian leaders and the Iranian people subscribe to a different opinion. In a special statement the chairman of the Majlis (the Iranian parliament), Hashemi Rafasajani, pinned the entire blame on "the fifth column and the minions of American imperialism." After this the provisional Presidential Council issued an appeal to the people. It too stated that the death of Raja'i and Bahonar was organized on the orders of "U.S. criminal circles."

Former CIA Director William Colby once said in an interview that his agents have the "moral right" to destroy the leaders of other states if the well-being or security of the United States so requires. As a matter of fact, this has been the CIA's motto ever since it was established. One could name many state figures who have been physically eliminated in the name of the "well-being and security" of the United States, including people who were originally puppets and then ceased to be needed. One also recalls the repeated deliberate attempts on Fidel Castro's life and the recently uncovered plots to effect a coup d'etat in Libya and to assassinate the leader of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi.

Sabotage, political assassinations and financing of counterrevolutionary groupings are essential ingredients of U.S. foreign policy. Perhaps this is being particularly brazenly practiced now, when President Reagan's administration has replaced the outdated Carter slogan of "struggle for human rights" with the equally hypocritical slogan of struggle against "international terrorism." Practice has already shown that Washington tailors this concept to accommodate any inconvenient phenomenon, above all national liberation movements.

In early August the Washington POST described how a special House committee had examined proposals put forward by the CIA and had approved the plans of the espionage and subversion department aimed at undermining independent Arab and African states.

It can be seen from the newspaper's report that the Reagan administration gave the CIA its blessing for overthrowing African and Arab state leaders "hostile" to the United States. But what we are interested in at the moment is what happened on 30 August in Iran.

Let us recall that these are far from the first Iranian leaders to have died at the hands of terrorists. There have been many dozens of such victims. Let us also recall that the act of terrorism took place this time in the prime minister's office, where it was not that simple to organize it without the necessary equipment and preparations. Let us recall, too, that SAVAK, the shah's secret police, was trained by CIA instructors in Iran itself and in the United States and after the fall of the monarchy many SAVAK men went underground, to emerge, weapon in hand, when it suits their transatlantic masters. If you put all this alongside what was said above about the White House "order" to the CIA, then it is not that hard to reply to the question: "Who paid for the services of the assassins of the Iranian president and prime minister?"

MAHDAVI-KANI BLAMES 'FOREIGN AGENTS' IN DEATHS

LD031625 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Sep, TASS--Iranian Prime Minister Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani has said that foreign agents were involved in the killing of President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar.

As is reported by the PARS News Agency, Mahdavi-Kani warned the Iranian people that the "fifth column" is acting in the country. The efforts of the "fifth column" are directed at destroying the system in Iran. He said that the Iranian security organs were now being reconstructed with a view of consolidating them. Priority significance is attached to the questions of consolidation of security and order. The prime minister reported that the results of the investigation of the killing of Raja'i and Bahonar will be issued in the near future.

Speaking in Majlis Mahdavi-Kani said that his government would follow the course of the late President Raja'i and pay the main attention to solution of three important problems facing the country: the armed conflict with Iraq, consolidation of internal security and development of the economy.

The Iranian Ministry of the Interior has issued a political statement, stressing that the main enemy of the Islamic revolution is the United States of America, agents and flunkeys of which were expelled from the country as a result of the heroic struggle of the Iranian people. The Iranian people, it is noted in the statement, should not forget that its priority task is struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The enemies of Iran are trying to aggravate the situation in the country and create chaos to show to the whole world that in Iran there is no stability and security. The Ministry of the Interior urges the Iranian people to display vigilance and not to yield to provocations of the hostile forces.

Arrests and executions of the opponents of the regime of the Islamic Republic are continuing in Iran. According to Radio Tehran, another 55 persons were shot in Sabza'ar, Wabol, Mashhad, Sari, Ahvaz and Zahidan on charges of terrorism and armed resistance to the authorities. It is also reported that 190 persons were arrested in different towns. All of them are suspected of committing terroristic acts and being members of anti-governmental groupings.

GROMYKO GREETS NEW MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM260931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Ahmed Ould (Minnikh) a telegram congratulating him on his appointment to the post of minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. In a reply telegram Ahmed Ould (Minnikh) expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

U.S. SUPPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN ANGOLA INCURSION

LD031258 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--"It is imperative to end South African intervention against Angola as soon as possible," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly writes. Exposing the United States' role in this aggression, the weekly emphasises that "without the Washington administration's direct blessing of the racist intervention" the Pretoria regime would not have ventured on these aggressive actions with the use of tanks, aircraft and artillery against the People's Republic of Angola. "The progressive policy of Angola, its authority in Africa and its contacts with socialist countries--all this made People's Angola one of the targets of the Washington administration's aggressive policy" It is not surprising that the United States vetoed in the Security Council a resolution condemning the South African aggression."

The American administration is establishing ever closer collaboration with openly tyrannical racist and other ultrareactionary forces. The attitude of the United States in supporting aggressive actions by the South African racists has been condemned throughout the world, including its allies, the weekly stresses in conclusion.

AFRICAN LEADERS REACT TO INVASION OF ANGOLA

LD031548 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 3 Sep, TASS--The South African troops are continuing to occupy a big part of Cunene Province in the south of Angola, destroying administrative and residential buildings and various economic installations. According to reports coming from the area of fighting, the Angolan Armed Forces are staunchly and courageously resisting the advance of the South African racists, Western mercenaries and bandits from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counter-revolutionary grouping. The extreme gravity of the situation created in the south of Africa by the large-scale aggression is noted in diplomatic circles.

Maputo, 3 Sep, TASS--The South African armed intrusion into Angola poses a threat to international security and for this reason to defend Angola means to defend peace on earth, stated the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique Joachim Chissano. It is the moral duty of every state to help the Angolan people preserve its independence, the minister said.

Luanda, 3 Sep, TASS--The permanent representative of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Angola, Hailonda, told a press conference here that should the Angolan leadership need military assistance to repulse the aggression, the OAU would certainly provide it.

U.S., SOUTH AFRICA FEAR SUCCESS OF SWAPO STRUGGLE

PM040857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 1

[S. Nikonov "International Commentary": "Freedom to Namibia!"]

[Text] Luanda--On 26 August all progressive mankind celebrates Namibia day, the day of solidarity with that country's courageous people who are struggling weapon in hand for their independence.

As is well known, the Republic of South Africa lost the mandate to rule this territory back in 1966. In 1971 the International Court in The Hague concluded that the Pretoria regime's presence in Namibia was illegal. In 1976 the UN Security Council expressed itself in favor of holding elections in Namibia under UN observation and supervision.

Since then calls for the liberation of the illegally occupied territory have frequently been heard from the rostrum of this international community and other authoritative organizations. The Republic of South Africa authorities, however, have continued obstinately to ignore these lawful demands. Moreover, they are doing everything to perpetuate their rule in Namibia.

The freedom-loving people of that country have launched an armed struggle against the Republic of South Africa's occupying troops--a struggle which has been headed for 15 years now by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized by the United Nations and the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. On the basis of aid from Africa's progressive regimes and support from all peace-loving forces, the SWAPO patriots are building up their strikes against the occupiers with every passing day. The operations they undertook several weeks ago in Namibia's northern regions, in particular the destruction of a major Republic of South Africa military base in (Ruakane), have caused a real commotion in Pretoria.

The prospect of expanding combat operations on the occupied territory frightens not only the racists. This turn of events is also feared by their U.S. patrons, who want--come what may--to preserve the corrupt regime and at the same time their enormous economic profits obtained from exploiting Namibian natural resources. In any event, the settlement plan proposed by the new U.S. administration takes into account all the main objectives pursued by Pretoria: preserving the privileged position of the white minority in Namibia, isolating SWAPO and placing puppets in power. Moreover, the new U.S. administration, obviously in coordination with the Republic of South Africa, is trying persistently to impose on the countries neighboring Namibia "a certain line of conduct" as an essential condition for resolving the Namibian problem. In essence, such conditions are the most flagrant interference in the affairs of these states, against which the racists have long been waging an undeclared war.

The Western countries are in fact conniving with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. The expansion of Pretoria's punitive operations against SWAPO is no accident in the opinion of political observers and has coincided with a revival of the activity of the so-called "contact group" on Namibia.

At a recent session in Paris the representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada belonging to this group again tried to impose a solution of the Namibian problem which would provide for the establishment of a pro-Western regime there. Here attempts were made to revise the UN plan for proclaiming Namibia's independence on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 which demands the withdrawal of the occupying troops and the holding of genuinely free elections under the supervision of the international community.

The goal of Pretoria and its patrons is clear: to keep SWAPO out of power and, by playing at "negotiations," to procrastinate and to achieve a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem through a criminal collusion, the suppression of the patriotic forces during punitive operations and the creation of a puppet regime.

Putting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia, thwarting the intrigues of the racists and their Western patrons and granting the people of Namibia the right to decide their fate for themselves--that is the task now facing the world community.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PACT WITH TANZANIA--The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tanzania have signed a cooperation agreement in Dar es Salaam. It covers matters concerning the development of commercial and economic links between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 27 Aug 81 LD]

SOVIET CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR SPYING FOR U.S.

LD031403 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81

["At the USSR Committee for State Security"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Sep 3, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today that the USSR state security bodies have arrested Y.A. Kapustin, a Soviet citizen who worked before his arrest at one of Moscow's enterprises. Found in Kapustin's possession during the arrest were espionage assignments, codes, instructions on the maintenance of secret communication and other materials indisputably proving the espionage work wich Kapustin of CIA representatives operating under the guise of staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. An investigation is underway.

LEADING ORGANS GREET KABARDINO-BALKARSKAYA ASSR

LD031622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a greetings message to theKarbardino-Balkarskiy Obkom and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Karbardino-Balkarskaya ASSR in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the republic. The message says that over the past 60 years in the friendly family of socialist nationalities, with the continuous and selfless fraternal help of the great Russian and other peoples of our great homeland Kabardino-Balkaria has overcome centuries of economic and cultural backwardness and turned into a republic with a highly developed industry, a variegated agriculture and progressive culture, national in form and socialist in content. The republic has new enterprises in machine building, nonferrous metallurgy, instrument making and the light and food industries. Capital construction is continuing on a big scale. Radical transformations have been carried out in agriculture, which was been technically modernized. The standards of cultivation and stock-breeding have risen and output of agricultural produce is increasing. Qualified key personnel, leaders, engineers, technicians and creative intellectuals have grown up in the republic. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of science, education, culture and health care. The working people's standard of living is constantly rising.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that the communists and all working people of Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, fulfilling the party decisions and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, will continue to selflessly toil for the good of our homeland and make worthy contributions to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan, to the strengthening of the might of our multinational state and to the great cause of communist construction.

SHEVARDNADZE VISITS GEORGIAN MOUNTAIN REGIONS

WA011200 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 August publishes on page 1 a 1,200-word GRUZINFORM report on an inspection tour of agricultural lands, industrial enterprises, resorts and other facilities in Georgia's mountainous areas by E. A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The report notes that the "revival and development of the mountainous regions of Georgia is one of the main concerns of the republic's leadership. The Georgian SSR entered into the 1980's, having accumulated considerable experience in carrying out comprehensive measures for the social and economic development of these regions. Much was done in the 1970's, but today and in the near future, there is still more to do. A significant portion of the territory in Mayakovskiy and Vanskiy Rayons is mountainous. And here, as in other mountainous regions of Georgia, complex, specific problems exist. CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze, while visiting these rayons, has concentrated his attention on the analysis and ways of solving these problems. He inspected agricultural lands, industrial enterprises, cultural facilities, health and consumer-service facilities and local resorts, and also took an interest in the working and living conditions of the region's inhabitants and met with party aktivs." Shevardnadze pointed out the necessity for more effective aid in the construction and expansion of roads, health establishments and preschool institutions. He also indicated a need for expanded irrigation systems and repair of agricultural facilities.

CSA STATISTICS ON GRAIN HARVESTING CITED

LD040011 Moscow Deomstic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Field work is underway on all of the country's sovkhozes and kolkhozes, that is harvesting, plowing, winter sowing and laying in fodder. As the USSR CSA reported, at the beginning of the week winter grains had been sown on almost 13 million hectares, more than one-fourth of the area allotted to them. Many farms in the Siberian Non-Chernozem Zone have already successfully completed sowing. Now most of the work is concentrated in Belorussia, the Ukraine and has begun on some farms in the North Caucasus Region. The grain harvest area has significantly decreased during the last week, but the pace remains high. This will enable the harvest to be completed in optimum time. One-fifth of the grain area remains to be harvested. The threshing of swathes is progressing slightly behind the cutting.

CSA REPORTS ON FODDER PROCUREMENT STATISTICS

PM031234 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Zootechnician M. Glinka: "Agricultural Review": "Fall Fodder Reserves"

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 24 August sown and natural grasses had been mown on 74.2 million hectares, 61.1 million hectares of which went for hay and cured hay. Some 57.2 million tons of hay, 52.3 million tons of cured hay and 51.8 million tons of straw, chaff and other course fodder have been laid in. Some 32.9 million tons of prepared silage and 5.4 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder have been procured.

The focus of fodder procurement has shifted to the silage trenches. In the week under review 10.8 million tons of succulent fodder were laid in--4.7 million tons up on the previous 7 days and 2.4 million tons up on the figure for the same period last year. For the purpose of comparison let me point out that in the week under review hay stocks increased by a mere 2.3 million tons and cured hay stocks by 1.3 million tons.

How are things as regards silage procurement? In the country as a whole it is planned to lay in more than 243 million tons of succulent fodder--the foundation of winter rations on most farms. The siloing plan has therefore only been 14 percent fulfilled to date. Farmers and machine operators still have a lot of work to do in order to build up reliable silage stocks and to fulfill their silage procurement plans. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Estonia are the closest to having done so (70 percent), followed by Armenia (47 percent), Belorussia (40 percent), the Tadzhik SSR (39 percent), Latvia (31 percent) and Lithuania (30 percent). The siloing plan has been 20 percent fulfilled in Azerbaijan, 14 percent fulfilled in the Uzbek SSR and the Georgian SSR and 13 percent fulfilled in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. Bringing up the rear are Kirgiz SSR (10 percent), the Kazakh SSR (6 percent) and Moldavia (2 percent).

Objective data shows that by no means always is the difference in siloing rates explained by silage crops being ready at different times. Striking disparities can be seen in the way key operations are carried out in neighboring areas under very similar if not absolutely identical conditions. For example, while the silage procurement plan has been 45 percent fulfilled in Kalininskaya Oblast and by 51 percent in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, it has only been 7 percent fulfilled in Moskovskaya Oblast. While farms in Kurskaya Oblast have laid in more than two-thirds of the planned amount of silage, farms in Belgorodskaya Oblast have laid in less than one percent. While Stavropolskiy Kray has achieved 22 percent of its target for building up stocks of succulent fodder, Krasnodarskiy Kray has achieved just 15 percent. In the meantime the optimal time for harvesting the main silage crop--corn--is coming to an end in these areas and any delay in laying in green matter for winter storage threatens to bring about irrecoverable losses in the quantity of succulent fodder and a sharp reduction in the quality of such fodder.

Reserves are considerable this fall. In oblasts in Belorussia, for example, the second cut of natural and sown grasses has been completed on just 35-47 percent of the planned area, while in Mogilevskaya Oblast the figure is a mere 14.2 percent.

The grainfields are yielding a great deal of coarse fodder. In the country as a whole 76 percent of the threshed area has been cleared of straw, while the figure for the Kazakh SSR is a mere 32 percent.

This year stockraisers are faced with the important task of reducing the proportion of concentrates in livestock rations. The only way to do this without detriment to animal productivity is to procure as much way, cured way, silage and other coarse and succulent fodder as possible. Every farm must gather all straw, chaff, sugar beet and potato haulms, and crop residues and now literally every piece of fodder-producing land--in short, tap every reserve for increasing fodder stocks.

One such reserve is composite silage. More nutritious and with a lower cellulose content, this succulent fodder can even replace a considerable proportion of the concentrates in hog and poultry rations. The Shevchenko Kolkhoz in Bashtanskiy Rayon, Nikolayevsksya Oblast, is laying in around 1,000 tons of this type of fodder, thereby making a 25-30 percent saving on grain concentrates. The Lenin hog-raising complex in Novopskovskiy Rayon, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, hopes to save at least 800 tons of mixed feed in this way. In the oblast as a whole it is planned to lay in 70,000 tons of composite silage for hogs. It is also being procured at a rapid rate in Kharkovskaya and Poltavskaya Oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray, and in Rostovskaya, Moskovskaya and a number of other oblasts.

Livestock units are the place for fodder stocks. Transporting fodder to livestock winter quarters and keeping it safe in storehouses and in special, well-enclosed and well-protected fodder yards goes a long way toward ensuring that fodder quality is maintained and that it is used economically. This operation has been handled well in the Kazakh SSR's Kustanayskaya Oblast, where almost all fodder has already been concentrated at liverstock units, and in Tselinogradskaya and Severd-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts. On the other hand, farms in Alma-Atinskaya, Turgayskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts are only slowly moving fodder stocks to winter livestock wintering premises. Less hay than last year has been transported to winter pastures in the Kirgiz SSR.

In order to properly organize rational fodder use you must know exactly what fodder stocks there are. By no means always can all be said to be well in this regard. People's controllers in Altayskiy Kray recently ckecked out the accuracy of fodder estimates. It turns out that a number of farms and rayons have neglected to log in not only last year's straw but also newly-procured fodder and that the weight of stacks is frequently overstated. On the day that such a check was carried out in Novgorodskaya Oblast 27 percent of hay, almost one-fifth of silage and around one-third of cured hay deliveries were undocumented.

A spot check in Chernovitskaya, Rovenskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts revealed considerable overstatements in fodder procurement figures. A stop must be put to every case of this kind. All fodder procured must be accurately estimated and promptly logged in. A high degree of organization and discipline and responsible attitude to the work of every worker in party, soviet and economic organs, every farm leader and specialist, and every stockraiser and cropgrower are required in order to build up reliable fodder stocks.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2000 GMT on 3 Sep carries a report citing the CSA on fodder procurement statistics. This report gives the figure for hay procured in the country as "over 59 million tons" and states that this figure is 20 percent more than last year.]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3 SEP

LD040404 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain continues to arrive at reception points in the Kazakh SSR. Elevators are accepting over 50,000 tons of grain every 24 hours. Reaping of grain has begun on the third and last million hectares of Omskaya Oblast. (0204 GMT)

The last grain harvesting combines are leaving the fields in Mordovskaya ASSR. The plowing of fallow is accelerating. A total of almost 400,000 hectares or over half the allotted area has been plowed. Winter crops have been sown on double the area sown by this time last year. (0400 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Altay have reaped grain crops on an area of 3 million hectares. This is almost two-thirds of the entire grain area. Most combines are now concentrated on gathering and threshing swathes. Work is in progress from dawn until late at night. (0700 GMT)

Farms of Kashkadarinskaya Oblast have delivered to the state 200,000 tons of grain, an oblast record. (0730 GMT)

Farmers of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have exceeded the rates of winter sowing of last year. Today they completed this work on 300,000 hectares, which is 75 percent of the plan. (0800 GMT)

In Latvia 1 million tons of grain have now been threshed and harvesting is coming to an end. (1330 GMT)

The harvest in Kurganskaya Oblast is nearly over. Grain crops have been threshed on an area of 1.5 million hectares, and there remain only 300,000 hectares to gather. The weather is hot and sunny. In Kostromskaya Oblast 95 percent of the winter crops have been sown. The drought this summer affected the yields badly, but the effects were less severe in farms where proper agrotechnical conditions were observed. As for the second rural concern, fodder: This year fodder has been laid in in a more organized manner in Kostromskaya. This was certainly helped by a recent plenum of the obkom, where this problem was discussed. In particular the plenum made very serious criticisms of those farms that are calculating excessive use of grain from the state granaries for fodder. In some of them the portion of grain in total fodder reached 50 percent, and even more. The task was set to increase to the maximum the reserves of coarse and succulent fodders, and now many leaders and rank-and-file workers, following the party meetings and following worker meetings, have in a way looked around them with new eyes, and have been surprised at how many opportunities are being lost, how much grass remains unmowed in the forests, the gulleys, and the hollows around the bogs. Altogether, this was the result: 330,000 tons of very good quality hay has been laid. For the first time in the past several years Kostromskaya Oblast has overfulfilled the state plan for laying in hay. Uzbekistan has so far gathered over 1 million tons of corn grain for fodder, and it is likely that another 500,000 tons will be harvested, setting a record. Ripening of cotton has been slightly delayed. The pledge is 5.9 million tons. (1000 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter grains started in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast today. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has begun in Nikolayevskaya Oblast. Selective cotton picking started today in most of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, which accounts for almost half the cotton produced in Tadzhikistan. (1230 GMT)

Farmers in Turgayskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, are setting an example of highly productive use of equipment in the complex conditions of the harvest. They have completed the threshing of cereal crops on half the total area of grain. This was done more quickly than last year. The grain occupies over 2 million hectares. Fodder procurement is proceeding much faster than last year in the Kirgiz SSR. Farms have already stockpiled 3 million tons of fodder. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in valley areas are now cutting perennial grasses for the fourth time. Hay making is also in progress in meadows where the grass grows naturally. (1904 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast grains have been threshed to date on more than half the fields. Grain is being threshed at a rate of 120,000 hectares per day. (2005 GMT)

Mass harvesting of potatoes has begun in the Kirgiz SSR. This year farmers in the republic intend to sell the state 85,000 tons of potatoes, a record quantity. The crop is mostly grown in the Keminskiy Valley and in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast where the climatic conditions are most favorable. The harvest is not bad. Some brigades are getting yields in excess of 150 quintals per hectare. (2230 GMT)

FODDER PROCUREMENT WORK IN KUBAN REPORTED

PM031247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by V. Lyubin, section chief of the SOVETSKAYA KUBAN newspaper editorial office: "Following the Harvest: The Kuban Arable Farmers Are Performing Work as an Integral Whole"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodarskiy Kray--The Kuban has completed the harvest. But the arable farmers' cares have not diminished. After all, the grainfield does not give grain alone. The crop residues are a valuable boost to the fodder balance. It is important to harvest them promptly and then skillful use of them on the livestock units. Many farmers are continuing to procure chaff and straw.

During the month of forage procurement shock work in which 150,000 people took part, a great deal of grass was mown on land unsuitable for cultivation, overflow land and floodlands and forest clearings. The farms have procured 307,000 tons of hay, 104,000 tons of vitaminous grass meal and over 1 million tons of cured hay and early silage.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OBLAST AKTIV IN KAZAKH SSR

LD031640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting of the oblast party aktiv took place today in Arkalyk, the center of Turgayskaya Oblast in the Kazakh SSR. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee took part in it.

Speaking to those present, he stressed that there is no more responsible task now than to conduct the grain harvest in an exemplary fashion and to provide as much grain as possible for the motherland.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS MEETING IN TSELINOGRADSKAYA OBLAST

LD040904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] The party aktiv of Tselinogradskaya Oblast is meeting today to discuss the harvest. "Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the conference."

MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN BELORUSSIA, BALTIC

Kuzmin Writes on Exercises

LD030910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee contributes an article to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today. Writing about the exercises by our Armed Forces, which are to be held on the republic's territory, the author says: Artillery salvoes will be heard on Belorussian soil tomorrow. But they will be peaceful salvoes. The successors of frontline soldiers will be learning battle skills and how to defend the homeland. They will be marching along the same roads as soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. The exercises will be taking place in those locations where battles once raged. We live in an uneasy world, and therefore for us, the Soviet people, the guiding rule remains Vladimir Ilich Lenin's teaching: A revolution is only worth something if it knows how to defend itself.

Exercises Begin

LD040642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Today on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and the area of the Baltic Sea, military exercises are starting. Our special correspondents Sergey Zheleznyak and Vladimir Mikhaylenko report from the region of the exercises: Among the clearings and tracks of the Belorussian forests thick morning fog is drifting. At this early morning hour, commanders of units and formations which have arrived here for the exercises are receiving tactical assignments and the staffs set to work immediately. Officers-operators are working out detailed plans for solving the tasks that have been assigned. Their ideas are plotted on maps with colored arrows, pointers and predetermined symbols. Divisions will then be lined up in marching formations, tank engines will start up and planes will take off.

Meanwhile the personnel and equipment are silent, awaiting orders. The field uniform of soldiers and officers who are seemingly drowsing in the compartments of tanks and armored personnel carriers, camouflaged with nets, blends with the colors of the autumn forest.

IZVESTIYA Article Cited

LD031755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1648 GMT 3 Sep 81

["Why Are the Military Exercises Being Held?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS)--IZVESTIYA writes today that training exercises are a customary thing in the life of the army. It comments on the army and naval exercises which will be held 4-12 September this year in the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea under the command of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

"The forthcoming exercises have been previously planned," the newspaper stresses. They were conceived many months ago and were part of the measures envisaged for the training of forces during 1981. There is nothing entraordinary about them."

"They do not have any special aims other than those which were stated in the announcement entitled 'In the Armed Forces of the USSR.' The announcement stated that 'the exercises are being held in order to improve teamwork in the coordination of operations of formations and units of the services and branches of the forces.'"

"The announced exercises," the newspaper goes on, "are being held in only two military districts and in the Baltic Sea. Indeed, the forces involved in them are quite limited. True, the units which are taking part in the exercises are drawing additional officers and men from the reserves. This is being done in order to provide the members of the reserves with an opportunity to supplement their knowledge by experience in the exercises and to raise their levels of training to that of regular forces. Transportation equipment from the national economy is also involved in the exercises."

After the September exercises by Soviet troops was announced, the article says, foreign mass media began to spread malicious anti-Soviet rumors. "They were designed to intimidate the ordinary West European with 'the Soviet threat.' In this regard it is not hard to see that these cock-and-bull stories were fabricated by the special services of Western countries and Pentagon figures. Of course, all these nonsensical fabrications are far from the true aims of the exercises by troops and naval forces of the Soviet Armed Forces which begin on 4 September."

"Provocative publications and radio broadcasts," IZVESTIYA continues, "also have another aim--to conceal and mask the aggressive nature of the forthcoming NATO 'Autumn Forge-81' exercises which begin on 14 September and continue until 24 October. These exercises cover the whole of Europe from the southern shores of Norway to the eastern [as received] shores of Turkey and also the Atlantic. Over 200,000 servicemen, hundreds of aircraft, helicopters, atomic submarines and surface craft from 14 NATO countries will be taking part in them. The transport by air of about 15,000 soldiers from the United States to Europe is also envisaged. The American and NATO generals who are the organizers of the exercises openly state that the forthcoming NATO maneuvers, which are the largest this year, are aimed at the Warsaw Treaty. The aggressive nature of these exercises is emphasized even by their name 'Autumn Forge-81' which in translation means autumn onslaught [natisk].

"It must be said that this year NATO has organized a multitude of various ground, naval and air exercises and several of them have been held in direct proximity to Soviet borders. So, it appears, that to accuse the Soviet Union of aggressiveness means transferring responsibility from the guilty to the innocent. The exercises of the Soviet troops," the newspaper stresses, "will take place far from the borders of NATO states and the training exercises to be held during them will not be oriented at all toward the West but will take place deep in Soviet territory."